United Nations A/C.2/60/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
8 November 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52
Sustainable development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001, 57/251 of 20 December 2002, 58/209 of 23 December 2003 and 59/226 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming Agenda 21[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries,

Reaffirming also that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries in environment-related fields are important components of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twenty-third session[3] and the decisions contained therein;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/60/25).

05-59283 (E) 091105

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,[4] calls for the intensification of ongoing efforts to mobilize resources for its expeditious implementation, and *requests* to be kept informed of its implementation;

3. *Also welcomes* the continued efforts by the United Nations Environment Programme towards the strengthening of environmental emergency response and disaster prevention, preparedness and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster;

4. *Notes* the need to further strengthen the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme, to enable it to continue to improve the quantity and quality of environmental data and statistics, including the reinforcement of the scientific capacity of developing countries, through the provision of scientific and technical assistance;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to strengthen its activities related to small island developing States and least developed countries, in pursuance of the outcome of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Port Louis from 10 to 14 January 2005,[5] and the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[6]

6. *Emphasizes* the need to further enhance coordination and cooperation among the relevant United Nations organizations in the promotion of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, and in this respect welcomes the continued participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations Development Group;

7. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so, to provide additional resources to the Environment Fund to enable the United Nations Environment Programme to fully and effectively implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;[4]

8. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of section III.B of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1 of the Governing Council on strengthening the role and financial situation of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the significant broadening of the donor base and increasing total contributions to the Environment Fund,[7] and, in this regard, notes that the Governing Council will review the implementation of those provisions at its twenty-fourth session;

9. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII) underlines the need to consider the adequate reflection of

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[4] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[6] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/57/25), annex I.

all administrative and management costs of the Environment Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget, and requests the Secretary-General to consider an increase in such financial allocations;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Environment Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session".